

Antilymphoma targeting agents with effector and affinity functions linked by a trifunctional reagent.

Technical Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a medical agent comprising a reagent conjugated to an anti-lymphoma antibody, a kit for treating or diagnosing lymphoma, use
5 of said medical agent, and a method for treatment of lymphoma.

Background Art

Lymphomas are malignant cell infiltrations of the lymphatic system. The lymphatic system includes the nodes
10 which are located in the neck, armpit, and groin. These nodes are only part of the lymphatic system, as they are connected to each other and to the spleen, thymus, and parts of the tonsils, stomach, and small intestine by a network of vessels. The vessels carry a fluid called
15 lymph which contains lymphocytes. Once a malignancy begins in one part of the lymphatic system, it often spreads throughout the rest of the lymphatic system before it is detected.

There are precise, internationally agreed criteria
20 to define the stage of disease for each type of cancer. For lymphomas this means mapping out how many lymph nodes are affected. It also means finding out if the lymphoma has spread outside the lymphatic system to other organs. Stage I: Cancer limited to one group of lymph nodes or a
25 single organ or site outside the lymphatic system
Stage II: Cancer in two or more groups of lymph nodes all on the same side of the diaphragm
Stage III: Cancer on both sides of the diaphragm but not outside the lymphatic system
30 Stage IV: Widespread cancer outside the lymphatic system

Lymphomas are divided into many sub-groups according to cell types. Generally, they are classified as non-Hodgkin's and Hodgkin's. Currently, Hodgkin's lymphoma is more curable than non-Hodgkin's. Non-Hodgkin's lymphomas

are derived from both B-cells and T-cells origins, where 90% of all cases are B-cell derived and the remaining 10% are of T-cell derivation.

5 The treatment for all types of lymphoma depends on the type, stage, and grade of disease. The stages and grades are outlined below.

Stages:

- I: cancer site, no bone marrow involvement
- 10 II: two sites, both either above or below the diaphragm; no bone marrow involvement
- III: sites above and below the diaphragm; no bone marrow involvement
- IV: bone marrow is affected or the cancer cells have spread outside the lymphatic system

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Grades:

- high: usually found in B-cell and T-cell types
- intermediate: usually found in B-cell and T-cell types
- 20 low: predominantly found in B-cell types

Lymphomas are usually treated by a combination of chemotherapy, radiation, surgery, and/or bone marrow transplants. The cure rate varies greatly depending on the type of lymphoma and the progression of the disease.

25 Because lymph tissue is found in many parts of the body, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma can start in almost any part of the body. The cancer can spread to almost any organ or tissue in the body, including the liver, bone marrow, spleen, and nose.

30 Based on the histology, non-Hodgkin's lymphomas are divided into two groups: indolent lymphomas, which grow more slowly and have fewer symptoms, and aggressive lymphomas, which grow more quickly.

35 Lymphomas include follicular small cleaved cell lymphoma, adult diffuse mixed cell lymphoma, follicular mixed cell lymphoma, adult diffuse large cell lymphoma,

follicular large cell lymphoma, adult immunoblastic large cell lymphoma, adult diffuse small cleaved cell lymphoma, adult lymphoblastic lymphoma, small lymphocytic (marginal zone) adult small non-cleaved cell lymphoma.

5 Other types of indolent non-Hodgkin's lymphoma/-leukemia are lymphoplasmacytoid lymphoma, monocytoid B-cell lymphoma, mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) lymphoma, splenic marginal zone lymphoma, hairy cell leukemia, and cutaneous T- cell lymphoma (Mycosis
10 fungoides/Sezary syndrome).

Other types of aggressive non-Hodgkin's lymphoma are anaplastic large-cell lymphoma, adult T-cell lymphoma/-leukemia, mantle cell lymphoma, intravascular lymphomatosis, angioimmunoblastic T-cell lymphoma, angiocentric
15 lymphoma, intestinal T-cell lymphoma, primary mediastinal B-cell lymphoma, peripheral T- cell lymphoma, lymphoblastic lymphoma, post-transplantation lymphoproliferative disorder, true histiocytic lymphoma, primary central nervous system lymphoma, and primary effusion lymphoma.
20 Aggressive lymphomas are also seen more frequently in patients who are HIV-positive (AIDS-related lymphoma).

Recurrent adult non-Hodgkin's lymphoma may come back in the lymph system or in other parts of the body.

Indolent lymphoma may come back as aggressive lymphoma. Aggressive lymphoma may come back as indolent
25 lymphoma.

Non-Hodgkin's lymphomas (NHLs) are the fifth leading cause of cancer morbidity and mortality (Wingo P, Tong T, Bolden S. Cancer statistics, 1995. CA Cancer J. clin
30 1995; 45, 8-30 & Parker SL, Tong T, Bolden S., Wingo PA. Cancer statistics, 1996. CA Cancer J. Clin 1996;46:5-27). Over the past two decades, the prevalence in the USA of these lymphomas has increased rapidly. Five years ago more than 52,000 new diagnosis were made, and 23.000
35 deaths were attributed to NHLs and with an incidence increasing at a rate of 7% per year (Parker SL, Tong T, Bolden S., Wingo PA. Cancer statistics, 1996. CA Cancer

J. Clin 1996;46:5-27). This represents an increase of 150% in the population-adjusted new cases of NHLs over the past 50 years.

The overwhelming majority of patients (about 80%) constitute patients with NHLs of B-cell origin (Harris N.L., Jaffe E.S., Stein H. et.al.. Lymphoma classification proposal: clarification [letter]. Blood 1995; 85: 857-860). Despite the use of various combined chemotherapeutic regimens for advanced-stage intermediate- and high grade lymphomas, roughly half of patients treated do not have a complete remission or finally have a relapse after remission. The situation has not improved noticeably in almost two decades (Gordon LI, Harrington D, Andersen J, et.al. N. Engl. J. Med. 1992;327:1342-9 & Fisher RI, Gaynor ER, Dahlberg S, et.al. N. Engl. J. Med. 1993; 328: 1002-6).

Treatment with standard-dose salvage chemotherapy rarely results in durable remissions and often has serious toxicity. Although the use of high-dose chemotherapy with bone marrow transplantation has shown to be promising, not all patients derive long-term benefits from this type of treatment (Armitage JO. Blood 1989;73:1749-58). A curative treatment for patients with advanced low-grade lymphoma still remains to be clearly established (DeVita VT Jr., Jaffe ES, Mauch P, Longo DL. Lymphocytic lymphomas. In: DeVita VT Jr., Hellman S., Rosenberg SA. Eds. Cancer: principles and practice of oncology. 3rd ed. Vol.2. Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott, 1989;1741-98). Treatment with anthracycline-based chemotherapy regimes results in complete remission in 50-90 percent of patients with intermediate and high-grade non-Hodgkin's lymphoma and long-term disease-free survival in 30-60 percent.

Unfortunately, few patients with low-grade lymphoma or relapses of any type of lymphoma can be cured with conventional approaches (Armitage JO. N.Engl.J.Med. 1993; 328:1023-30). High-dose chemoradiotherapy with bone

marrow transplantation cures 10-50% of patients with lymphoma in relapse, but 40-80% relapse again and 5-20% die of complications related to transplantation

- (Appelbaum FR, Sullivan KM, Buckner CD et.al. J.Clin. Oncol. 1987;5:1340-7 & Freedman AS, Takvorian T, Anderson KC et.al. J.Clin.Oncol. 1990;8:784-91). The use of large doses of chemoradiotherapy has not been feasible because of unacceptable morbidity and mortality (Bearman SI, Appelbaum FR, Bruchner CD. et.al. J.Clin.Oncol. 1988; 6:1562-8).

Tissue or organ specific localisation of a medical agent is a very important factor in its effective application. Lack of specific tissue localisation is of particular importance in the treatment with cytotoxic agents, where the desired effect is to kill certain types of cells, such as in the treatment of cancer.

The treatment of cancer with agents specific for the tumour cell without harming the host has long been a goal of oncology. The development of monoclonal antibodies provided hope that tumour-targeted therapy would one day play a role in the treatment of cancer. Indeed, promising results have been presented in several areas; however, most of the treatment modalities have often proved technically difficult, produced disappointing efficacy, and were often not broadly applicable to patients with a given malignancy.

The treatment of patients with lymphoma is an exception. Patients with advanced stage or relapsed low-grade non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL) are not curable using conventional approaches and are usually treated with combination chemotherapy regimens of increasing intensity as needed to reduce disease and palliate symptoms. Recent attempts utilising supralethal chemotherapy combined with radiotherapy followed by bone marrow transplantation have resulted in an approximately 20% long term disease-free survival rate (F. Applebaum et al, J. Clin.Oncol. 5:1340, 1987). However, most patients treated in this manner die

of lymphoma or treatment complications. Therefore, new strategies for the treatment of non-Hodgkin's lymphomas are needed. These strategies should be aiming at the maximisation of therapeutic effect coupled with the minimization of toxicity.

One approach involves the use of monoclonal antibodies that recognise tumour-associated antigens as a means of targeting drugs or radioisotopes to tumour cells. This approach is particularly attractive in the case of NHL as the lymphoma tumour cells display a variety of tumour-restricted antigens on their cell surfaces that would be available for targeting (A.J. McMichael, Leukocyte Typing III, pp 302-363 and 432-469, Oxford University Press, Oxford, England, 1987). The rationale for utilising such an approach is further supported by the observation that monoclonal antibodies by themselves can exhibit anti-tumour effects in vivo. Of all the malignancies that have been treated with monoclonal antibodies to date, the lymphomas have yielded the most dramatic results. Significant tumour regressions have been reported in patients treated with monoclonal anti-idiotypic antibodies (R.A Miller et, New Eng. J. Med. 306:517, 1982; T.C. Meeker et al, Blood 65:1349, 1985). Most of the tumour responses, however, have been incomplete and of relatively short duration. The practical problem of generating anti-idiotypic antibodies restricts the utility of such an approach (T. Meeker et al, New Eng. J. Med 312:1658, 1985).

Recently, a number of monoclonal antibodies have been developed which recognise antigenic sites on both malignant and normal human B cells. These pan B-cell antibodies have been useful in classifying lymphomas and in defining the ontogeny and biology of normal B cells. Because of the limited efficacy of unmodified antibodies in general, recent attention has focused on the use of antibodies conjugated to cytotoxic agents. Among the cytotoxic agents that might be considered, radioisotopes

are especially attractive, as lymphomas are especially sensitive to the effects of radiation. Moreover, such radiolabelled antibodies may be of considerable utility in terms of diagnostic imaging of tumour involved sites.

5 Most of these cytotoxic anti-lymphoma antibodies are directed towards CD20.

CD20 is an antigen that is a 35 kilodaltons, non-glycosylated phosphoprotein found on the surface of greater than 90% of B cells from peripheral blood or lymphoid

10 organs. The antigen is expressed on the surface of virtually all resting B cells maintained in culture, but is lost by approximately one-third of the population upon activation of the cells by protein A or exposure to Epstein-Barr virus. This result has been interpreted to

15 mean that CD20 is lost during terminal differentiation of B cells (L. M. Nadler, Lymphocyte typing II, vol 2 pp 3-37 and 65 Appendix, E. L. Renling et al eds Springer Verlag, 1986).

A number of other antigens like the CD19 are also

20 expressed on the surface of cells of the B lineage. However, contrary to the CD20, antibodies binding to the CD19 are rapidly internalised. Other antibodies identified as binding to these types of cells are: the B2 binding to the CD21 antigen; B3 binding to the CD22 antigen

25 and the J5 binding to the CD 10 antigen. The pan-B-cell antibody MB-1 is also of interest and has been shown to bind to CD37.

Naked antibodies directed against CD20 have shown to have efficiency. One registered naked antibody,

30 Rituximab, is a chimeric mouse/human anti-CD20 antibody that has shown efficiency in the treatment of indolent lymphoma, especially follicular lymphoma. The overall response rate for patients with indolent lymphoma is 50% and the complete response rate is 10% (McLaughlin P et

35 al, J. Clin. Oncol. 16: 2825-2833, 1998.). Time to progression has been reported to be 13 months. Rituximab does also produce objective remissions in aggressive

lymphoma albeit with a lower response rate. Nonetheless virtually all patients treated with Rituximab as a single agent will finally relapse.

Systemic radiotherapy is an established form of treatment. The use of radioiodine in the treatment of disseminated cancer of the thyroid is often the mainstay of therapy. Radioimmunotherapy (RIT) is another form of systemic radiotherapy where the radionuclide is targeted by an antibody to a tumour cell. RIT is in some cases a combined modality between radiotherapy and immunotherapy, since the antibody itself may exert an anti-tumour effect. The use of RIT is still experimental, but several encouraging studies have been published. In treatment of B-cell lymphoma several groups have reported long term remissions following RIT. Most investigators have used ^{131}I or ^{90}Y labelled mouse antibodies directed to the CD20 antigen (Kaminski, M. S. et al, J. Clin. Oncol., 14:1974 -1981, 1996, Knox, S. J et al, Clin. Cancer Res., 2: 457-470, 1996.).

Therapeutic application of chimeric and radiolabelled antibodies for treatment of B cell lymphoma is described by Anderson, D.R. et.al. in EP 0 752 248 B1; EP 669 836 B1 and US 5,843,439; 5,776,456; 5,736,137. Methods for the treatment of lymphoma by administration of a B cell-specific antibody are described in Kaminski, M.S. et.al. US 5,595,721; 6,015,542; 5,843,398; 6,090,365 and by Goldenberg, D.M. et.al. in US 6,183,744 B1. Other patents and patent applications related to the subject matter are US 6,399,061 B1, EP 1 005 870 A2, WO 98/42378, WO 99/57981, WO 00/09160, WO 00/27428, WO 00/27433, WO 01/34194 A1, WO 01/10462 A1, WO 01/10460 A1, WO 00/67795, WO 00/52473.

Rituximab is a chimeric mouse/human antibody that has been engineered from its mouse parental antibody, ibritumomab. When ibritumomab is labelled with ^{90}Y , it is entitled Zevalin™. Wiseman et.al. Critical reviews in Oncology/Hematology 39 (2001), 181-194, have reported

that Zevalin™ may be administered safely without prior dosimetry at an activity of 15 MBq/kg to patients with a platelet count of $> 149 \times 10^9$ /L. For patients with platelet counts of $100-149 \times 10^9$, an activity of 11.1 MBq/ kg is well tolerated. A prospective randomised trial of Zevalin in patients with relapsed or refractory indolent or transformed lymphoma compared to a standard course of Rituximab has been reported. Among 143 patients studied, an overall response of 80% was found for the Zevalin group vs 56% in the group who received unlabelled Rituximab ($P=0.002$) and with 30% complete remission with Zevalin vs 16% CR for Rituximab ($P=0.04$) Zevalin has also been evaluated in patients with follicular lymphoma refractory to Rituximab. The response duration was significantly longer (8.4+ vs 4 months) for Zevalin as compared with prior Rituximab ($P=0.008$).

Tositumomab is a murine IgG_{2a} lambda monoclonal antibody directed against the CD20 antigen. I¹³¹-tositumomab (Bexxar®) is a radio-iodinated derivative of tositumomab that has been covalently linked to Iodine-131. Iodine-131 decays with beta and gamma emissions with a physical half-life of 8.04 days. Possible mechanisms of action of the I¹³¹-tositumomab therapeutic regimen include induction apoptosis, complement dependent cytotoxicity (CDC) (and antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC) mediated by the antibody) (Cardarelli PM et. al. Cancer Immunol Immunother. 2002 Mar; 51(1): 15-24; Stashenko P, et. al. J Immunol 1980; 125:1678-85). Additionally, cell death is associated with ionizing radiation from the radioisotope.

The therapeutic regimen is administered in two discrete steps: the dosimetric and the therapeutic step. Each step consists of a sequential infusion of tositumomab, followed by I¹³¹-tositumomab.

The maximum dose of the I¹³¹-tositumomab therapeutic regimen that was administered in clinical trials was 88 cGy. Three patients were treated with a total body dose

of 85 cGy of Iodine I¹³¹-tositumomab in a dose escalation study. Two of the 3 patients developed grade 4 toxicity of 5 weeks duration with subsequent recovery. In addition, accidental overdose of the therapeutic regimen
5 occurred in one patient at total body doses of 88 cGy.

Normal organ toxicity limits the amount of activity that can be safely administered to patients and thereby the absorbed dose to tumour. The first dose-limiting organ is the bone marrow. Localised B-cell lymphoma may
10 be cured by external beam radiotherapy with a dose of 30 to 44 Gy. The dose that may be achieved with conventional radioimmunotherapy without the use of stem cell support is substantially lower. Wiseman et al has reported a median dose of 15 Gy in B-cell lymphoma in a phase III
15 trial (Wiseman G et al., Critical reviews in Oncology/-Hematology 39 (2001) 181-194). The response rate was 80% objective response and 34% complete response. The Seattle group using stem cell support has reported the highest remission rate 80% complete remissions (Liu
20 Steven Y. et al., J. Clin. Oncol.16(10): 3270-3278, 1998). They estimated tumour sites to achieve 27 to 92 Gy.

The non-haematological dose-limiting toxicity was reversible pulmonary insufficiency, which occurred at
25 doses \geq 27 Gy to the lungs. Although the studies are not quite comparable, they indicate a dose effect relationship in RIT. If there is a dose relationship, it may be possible to increase efficacy if a higher dose to the tumour can be delivered. This may be most clinically relevant, since complete remission following RIT has been
30 associated with longer duration of remission (Wahl et al., J.Nucl. Med.39:21S-26S, 1998.).

An obstacle to this is the radio sensitivity of the bone marrow. A higher absorbed dose to the bone marrow
35 may cause myeloablation. Thus, the dose necessary to reach a more effective therapy is hampered by the accumulation of radioactivity in the blood circulation,

leading to toxicity of normal organs, such as bone marrow. Various means for clearing blood from cytotoxic targeting biomolecules (e.g. therapeutic or diagnostic monoclonal antibodies) after intravenous administration have been reported (See review article by Schriber G.J. and Kerr D. E., Current Medical Chemistry 2:616-629, (1995)).

In the so-called avidin chase modality, avidin or streptavidin is administered systemically after administration of the therapeutic or diagnostic antibody to which biotin has been attached, at a time when a sufficient amount of the antibody has been accumulated in the tumour. Avidin or streptavidin will associate with the antibodies and the so formed immunocomplex will clear from the blood circulation via the reticuloendothelial system (RES) and be cleared from the patient via the liver. These procedures will improve the clearance of biotinylated cytotoxic antibodies. An alternative approach to the same end is the use of anti-idiotypic antibodies. However, all these methods rely on the liver or kidney for blood clearance and thereby expose either or both of these vital organs as well as the urinary bladder to a high dose of cytotoxicity.

Another major drawback of the methods is the immunogenicity of these agents, particularly the streptavidin, which prevent repetitive treatments once the immune response has been developed. Extracorporeal techniques for blood clearance are widely used in kidney dialysis, where toxic materials build up in the blood due to the lack of kidney function. Other medical applications, whereby an extracorporeal apparatus can be used, include: removal of radioactive materials; removal of toxic levels of metals, removal of toxins produced from bacteria or viruses; removal of toxic levels of drugs, and removal of whole cells (e.g. cancerous cells, specific haematopoietic cells - e.g. B, T, or NK cells) or removal of bacteria and viruses.

Various methods have been proposed to rapidly clear radiolabelled antibodies from blood circulation after the tumour has accumulated a sufficient quantity of immunoconjugate to obtain a diagnosis or therapy. Some
5 of the methods employed involve enhancement of the body's own clearing mechanism through the formation of immune complexes. Enhanced blood clearance of radio-labelled antibodies can be obtained by using molecules that bind to the therapeutic antibody, such as other
10 monoclonal antibodies directed towards the therapeutic antibody (Klibanov et al, J. Nucl. Med 29:1951-1956 (1988); Marshall et al, Br. J. Cancer 69: 502-507 (1994); Sharkey et al, Bioconjugate Chem. 8:595-604, (1997), avidin/streptavidin (Sinitsyn et al J. Nucl.
15 Med. 30:66-69 (1989), Marshall et al Br. J. Cancer 71:18-24 (1995), or glycosyl containing compounds which are removed by receptors on liver cells (Ashwell and Morell Adv. Enzymol. 41:99-128 (1974). Still other methods involve removing the circulating immunoconju-
20 gates through extracorporeal methods (See review article by Schreiber G.J. and Kerr D.E., Current Medical Chemistry 2:616-629 (1995)).

The extracorporeal techniques used to clear a medical agent from blood circulation are particularly attractive because the toxic material is rapidly removed
25 from the body.

Applications of these methods in the context of immunotherapy have been previously described (Henry Chemical Abstract 18:565 (1991); Hofheinze D. et al
30 Proc. Am. Assoc. Cancer Res. 28:391 (1987); Lear J. K. et al Antibody Immunoconj. Radiopharm. 4:509 (1991); Dienhart D. G. et al Antibody Immunoconj. Radiopharm. 7:225 (1991); DeNardo S.J. et al J. Nucl. Med 33:862-863 (1992); DeNardo G.L. et al J. Nucl. Med 34:1020-1027
35 (1993); DeNardo G. L. J. Nucl. Med 33:863-864 (1992); and US patent No. 5,474,772 (Method of treatment with medical agents).

To make the blood clearance more effective and to enable processing of whole blood, rather than blood plasma which the above methods refer to, the medical agents (e.g. tumour specific monoclonal antibody carrying cell killing agents or radio nuclides for tumour localization) have been biotinylated and cleared by an avidin-based adsorbent on a column matrix. A number of publications provide data showing that this technique is both efficient and practical for the clearance of biotinylated and radionuclide labelled tumour specific antibodies (Norrgren K. et al, Antibody Immunoconj. Radiopharm. 4:54 (1991), Norrgren K. et al J. Nucl. Med 34:448-454 (1993); Garkavij M. et al Acta Oncologica 33:309-312 (1996); Garkavij M. et al, J. Nucl. Med. 38:895-901 (1997)).

These techniques are also described in EP 0 567 514 and US 6,251,394. The device Mitradep[®], developed and manufactured by Mitra Medical Technology AB, Lund, Sweden, is based on this technology. By using the avidin-coated filter in conjunction with biotin labelled therapeutic antibodies, the blood clearance technique can be applied equally well to chimeric or fully humanised antibodies. Experimental data reveal that during a three-hour adsorption procedure, more than 90% of the circulating biotinylated antibodies can be removed by the Mitradep[®] system (Clinical Investigator's Brochure - Mitradep[®]).

In order to be adsorbed to the extracorporeal filter, the monoclonal antibodies carrying the cytotoxic agent (e.g. radionuclide) need to be biotinylated (biotin binds irreversible to the avidin in the filter) prior to administration to the patient. The number of biotinyl moieties per IgG molecule is in the range of 3-6, typically 4.

A further development of this method with simultaneous labelling of biotin and radionuclides is described in a patent application by S. Wilbur and B.E.B.

Sandberg PCT/ SE98/01345, disclosing a trifunctional reagent for the conjugation to a biomolecule.

The latter method has a number of advantages over the consecutive labeling of radio nuclides and biotinylation and is particularly attractive in cases where the
5 naked (non-chelated) antibody is supplied to the hospital, since both the chelating group and the biotinyl groups have to be conjugated to the antibody in addition to the radiolabelling step.

10 However, in most cases the same type of functions (ϵ -amino groups) on the antibodies are utilized for coupling of the chelating groups and the biotinyl groups, leading to a competition of the most accessible sites.

Chelation and/or biotinylation of an antibody
15 results in a heterogenous preparation. If for example a chelated antibody is determined to have 3 chelates per antibody, the preparation contains a mixture of antibodies with 1 chelate/antibody to 7 chelates/antibody. As the chelate and biotin are linked to the same moieties
20 on the antibody, antibodies with a higher number of chelates might have a lower number of biotin. It might also results in antibodies with a high number of chelates having no biotin at all.

This means that, statistically, a population of the
25 antibodies carrying radionuclide but not biotin will circulate in the blood, and those antibodies will not be removed by the Mitradep® filter.

To facilitate the labelling of the naked therapeutic or diagnostic antibody and to ensure that the ratio of
30 biotin and the radiolabel is one to one, Mitra Medical Technology AB, Lund, Sweden has developed a series of novel water-soluble structures (Tag-reagent; MitraTag™) containing the two types of functions, thereby enabling simultaneous and site specific conjugation of chelating
35 groups (for radiolabelling) and the biotin groups.

The Tag-reagent labelled with the chelating group DOTA is called MitraTag-1033.

The present invention encompasses a medical agent comprising a reagent conjugated to an anti-lymphoma antibody, and various methods for the treatment of lymphatic cancer, i.e. lymphoma, and NHL in particular.

5 Summary of the Invention

The object of the present invention is to solve the above discussed problem in connection with treatment of certain lymphoma diseases. This object is achieved by the present invention as specified below.

10 The present invention relates in one aspect to a medical agent comprising a reagent conjugated to an anti-lymphoma antibody or a variant thereof, wherein the reagent is a single molecule with at least three functional parts b) - d) wherein,

- 15 a) a trifunctional cross-linking moiety is coupled to
b) an affinity ligand via a linker 1, to
c) an effector agent via a covalent bond, optionally via a linker 2, and to
d) a biomolecule reactive moiety, optionally via a
20 linker 3, wherein said biomolecule reactive moiety is an anti-lymphoma antibody reactive moiety being capable of forming a bond with the anti-lymphoma antibody or a variant thereof, thereby forming a conjugate, and wherein the anti-lymphoma antibody or
25 variants thereof is/are interacting with one or more different CD antigen(s) present on the surface of lymphoma tumour cells.

In another aspect, the present invention relates to a composition comprising said medical agent.

30 In a further aspect, the present invention relates to a kit for extracorporeal elimination or at least reduction of the concentration of a non-tissue-bound therapeutic or diagnostic medical agent as defined above in the plasma or whole blood of a mammalian host, wherein
35 said medical agent previously has been introduced into a mammalian host and kept therein for a certain time in

order to be concentrated to the specific tissues or cells by being attached thereto, said host comprising

- a) the medical agent, and
- b) an extracorporeal device comprising an immobilised
5 receptor onto which the affinity ligand adheres.

In a further aspect, the present invention relates to use of said medical agent for treatment of lymphoma, preferably non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.

In still a further aspect, the present invention
10 relates to a method for treatment of lymphoma, preferably non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, by the administration of the medical agent.

In still a further aspect, the present invention relates to a method for diagnosing lymphoma, preferably
15 non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, by the administration of the medical agent, as well as to a method for combined treatment and diagnosing lymphoma.

Further advantages and objects of the present invention will now be described in more detail with reference
20 to the accompanying drawings.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 shows depletion of 1033-rituximab conjugates during recirculation through a miniaturised Mitradep®.

Fig. 2 shows a flow cytometric assay of binding to
25 the CD20 positive cell line Raji.

Fig. 3 shows binding of 1033-conjugates to a CD20+(SB) and a CD20-(HSB) cell line.

Fig. 4 shows competitive inhibition of ¹²⁵I-labelled rituximab binding to SB cells by cold rituximab and 1033-
30 rituximab conjugates.

Fig. 5 shows whole body clearance of radioactivity in rats injected with ¹¹¹In-1033-rituximab antibody conjugates expressed as percentage ± std.dev.

Fig. 6 shows blood clearance of ¹¹¹In-1033-rituximab
35 antibody conjugates expressed as % injected dose/gram ± std.dev.

Fig. 7 shows biodistribution of ^{111}In -1033-rituximab (4.6 1033/IgG) in rats.

Fig. 8 shows HPLC size exclusion separation of blood samples drawn from a rat injected with ^{111}In -1033-rituxi-
5 mab (4.6 1033/IgG).

Description of Preferred Embodiments

With the present invention it is possible to improve the tumour to non-tumour ratio of cytotoxic targeting agents in the treatment of disseminated haematological carcinomas, in particular lymphomas, by reducing the con-
10 centration of the cytotoxic medical agent in the blood circulation after administration of a cytotoxic agent and thereby facilitating a higher dosage and hence a more effective treatment regime without exposing the vital
15 organs to higher toxicity. Furthermore, the present invention presents new medicals and the use of these agents in the treatment of lymphatic cancer and NHL, in particular.

In one embodiment, a radiolabelled anti-lymphoma
20 antibody is given in a single dose which is limited to what is regarded as tolerable to the patient without reconstitution of the hematopoietic function, through bone marrow transplantation, or by some other means; "low dose". The dose range will be 10-20 MBq/kg body weight of
25 ^{90}Y -anti-lymphoma antibody, preferably 11-15 MBq/kg and the range for ^{111}In -anti-lymphoma antibody for targeting localisation will be 20-250 MBq, preferable 50-150 MBq. In this embodiment, extracorporeal clearance of non-bound radiolabelled therapeutic or diagnostic antibody is
30 optional.

In another embodiment, a radiolabelled anti-lymphoma antibody is given in a single dose designated to deliver a high amount of radioactivity to the patient. This "high dose method" has to be combined with means of recon-
35 stituting the bone marrow or by reducing the radiation effect on bone marrow preferably by the use of the Mitradep® system. For ^{90}Y -anti-lymphoma antibodies, "high

dose" means a single dose exceeding 20 MBq/kg body weight.

In a preferred embodiment, ^{111}In -anti-lymphoma at a dose of 50-150 MBq is combined with a "high dose" (> 20 MBq/ kg body weight) of ^{90}Y -anti-lymphoma antibody, either given in sequence at intervals of 6-8 days or given simultaneously.

The following embodiments of the invention also serve to explain the details of the invention.

Lymphomas are tumours originating from lymphocytes. The normal counterparts of lymphomas, i.e. the normal lymphocytes, arise from pluripotent stem cells in the bone marrow and differentiate to fully mature lymphocytes. During their differentiation they express different cell surface antigens (CD-antigens) some of which are lineage and/or stage specific. Lymphomas can arise from lymphocytes in various differentiation stages and often present the CD-antigens expressed at this stage. These CD-antigens cannot be used only for diagnostic purposes but also as targets for different kinds of antibody therapy.

The study of human leukocyte antigens, predominantly by monoclonal antibody techniques, is a rapidly changing field of basic research and clinical investigation. Leukocyte surface molecules defined by antibodies have been assigned cluster differentiation (CD) numbers (CD-antigens) in a series of international workshops (Paris, 1982; Boston, 1984; Oxford, 1986; Vienna, 1989, Osaka, 1996). The CD classification of these antigens has become the standard form in published literature and provides a basis for standardization of clinical reporting. The current CD classification is presented in the form of a list, with a brief summary of each antigen beside each entry.

<input type="checkbox"/> CD molecule	Alternate Names	Locus ID	Past Guides
CD1a	R4; HTA1	909	CD1a
CD1b	R1	910	CD1b
CD1c	M241; R7	911	CD1c
CD1d	R3	912	CD1d
CD1e	R2	913	CD1e
CD2	CD2R; E-rosette receptor; T11; LFA-2	914	CD2
CD3delta	CD3d	915	
CD3epsilon	CD3e	916	
CD3gamma	CD3g	917	
CD4	L3T4; W3/25	920	CD4
CD5	Leu-1; Ly-1; T1; Tp67	921	CD5
CD6	T12	923	CD6
CD7	gp40	924	
CD8alpha	Leu2; Lyt2; T cell co-receptor; T8	925	
CD8beta	Leu2; CD8; Lyt3	926	
CD9	DRAP-27; MRP-1; p24	928	CD9
CD10	EC 3.4.24.11; neprilysin; CALLA; enkephalinase; gp100; NEP	4311	
CD11a	AlphaL integrin chain; LFA-1alpha	3683	CD11a
CD11b	AlphaM integrin chain; AlphaM-beta2; C3biR; CR3; Mac-1; Mo1	3684	CD11b
CD11c	AlphaX integrin chain; Axb2; CR4; leukocyte surface antigen p150,95	3687	CD11c
CDw12	p90-120	23444	CDw12
CD13	APN; EC 3.4.11.2; gp150	290	CD13
CD14	LPS-R	929	CD14
CD15u	Sulphated CD15		
CD16a	FCRIIIA	2214	
CD16b	FCRIIIB	2215	
CDw17	LacCer		CDw17

<input type="checkbox"/> CD molecule	Alternate Names	Locus ID	Past Guides
CD18	CD11a beta subunit; CD11b beta subunit; CD11c beta subunit; beta-2 integrin chain	<u>3689</u>	<u>CD18</u>
CD19	B4	<u>930</u>	<u>CD19</u>
CD20	B1; Bp35	<u>931</u>	
CD21	C3d receptor; CR2; EBV-R	<u>1380</u>	<u>CD21</u>
CD22	BL-CAM; Lyb8	<u>933</u>	<u>CD22</u>
CD23	B6; BLAST-2; FcεRII; Leu-20; Low affinity IgE receptor	<u>2208</u>	<u>CD23</u>
CD24	BA-1; HSA	<u>934</u>	<u>CD24</u>
CD25	IL-2R alpha chain; IL-2R; Tac antigen	<u>3559</u>	<u>CD25</u>
CD26	EC 3.4.14.5; ADA-binding protein; DPP IV ectoenzyme	<u>1803</u>	<u>CD26</u>
CD27	S152; T14	<u>939</u>	<u>CD27</u>
CD28	T44; Tp44	<u>940</u>	<u>CD28</u>
CD29	Platelet GPIIa; VLA-beta chain; beta-1 integrin chain	<u>3688</u>	
CD30	Ber-H2 antigen; Ki-1 antigen	<u>943</u>	<u>CD30</u>
CD31	GPIIa'; endocam; PECAM-1	<u>5175</u>	<u>CD31</u>
CD32	FCR II; Fc gamma RII	<u>2212</u>	
CD33	gp67; p67	<u>945</u>	<u>CD33</u>
CD34	gp105-120	<u>947</u>	<u>CD34</u>
CD35	C3bR; C4bR; CR1; Immune Adherence Receptor	<u>1378</u>	<u>CD35</u>
CD36	GPIIIb; GPIV; OKM5-antigen; PASIV	<u>948</u>	<u>CD36</u>
CD37	gp52-40	<u>951</u>	<u>CD37</u>
CD38	T10; cyclic ADP-ribose hydrolase	<u>952</u>	<u>CD38</u>
CD39		<u>953</u>	
CD40	Bp50	<u>958</u>	<u>CD40</u>
CD41	GPIIb; alpha IIb integrin chain	<u>3674</u>	
CD42a	GPIX	<u>2815</u>	<u>CD42a</u>

<input type="checkbox"/> CD molecule	Alternate Names	Locus ID	Past Guides
CD42b	GPIb α ; Glycocalicin	<u>2811</u>	<u>CD42b</u>
CD42c	GPIb-beta	<u>2812</u>	<u>CD42c</u>
CD42d	GPV	<u>2814</u>	<u>CD42d</u>
CD43	gpL115; leukocyte sialoglycoprotein; leukosialin; sialophorin	<u>6693</u>	<u>CD43</u>
CD44	ECMR III; H-CAM; HUTCH-1; Hermes; Lu, In-related; Pgp-1; gp85	<u>960</u>	<u>CD44</u>
CD44R	CD44v; CD44v9	<u>960</u>	<u>CD44R</u>
CD45	B220; CD45R; CD45RA; CD45RB; CD45RC; CD45RO; EC 3.1.3.4; LCA; T200; Ly5	<u>5788</u>	<u>CD45</u>
CD46	MCP	<u>4179</u>	<u>CD46</u>
CD47R	Rh-associated protein; gp42; IAP; neurophilin; OA3; MEM-133; formerly CDw149	<u>961</u>	<u>CD47</u>
CD48	BCM1; Blast-1; Hu Lym3; OX-45	<u>962</u>	<u>CD48</u>
CD49a	Alpha-1 integrin chain; VLA-1 alpha chain	<u>3672</u>	
CD49b	Alpha-2 integrin chain; GPIa; VLA-2 alpha chain	<u>3673</u>	
CD49c	Alpha-3 integrin chain; VLA-3 alpha chain	<u>3675</u>	
CD49d	Alpha-4 integrin chain; VLA-4 alpha chain	<u>3676</u>	<u>CD49d</u>
CD49e	Alpha-5 integrin chain; FNR alpha chain; VLA-5 alpha chain	<u>3678</u>	
CD49f	Alpha-6 integrin chain; Platelet gpI; VLA-6 alpha chain	<u>3655</u>	
CD50	ICAM-3	<u>3385</u>	<u>CD50</u>
CD51	VNR-alpha chain; alpha V integrin chain; vitronectin receptor	<u>3685</u>	
CD52		<u>1043</u>	<u>CD52</u>
CD53		<u>963</u>	<u>CD53</u>

<input type="checkbox"/> CD molecule	Alternate Names	Locus ID	Past Guides
CD54	ICAM-1	<u>3383</u>	<u>CD54</u>
CD55	DAF	<u>1604</u>	<u>CD55</u>
CD56	Leu-19; NKH1; NCAM	<u>4684</u>	<u>CD56</u>
CD57	HNK1; Leu-7	<u>964</u>	
CD58	LFA-3	<u>965</u>	<u>CD58</u>
CD59	1F-5Ag; H19; HRF20; MAC1F; M1RL; P-18; Protectin	<u>966</u>	<u>CD59</u>
CD60a	GD3		<u>CDw60</u>
CD60b	9-O-acetyl-GD3		<u>CDw60</u>
CD60c	7-O-acetyl-GD3		<u>CDw60</u>
CD61	CD61A; GPIIb/IIIa; beta 3 integrin chain	<u>3690</u>	
CD62E	E-selectin; ELAM-1; LECAM-2	<u>6401</u>	<u>CD62E</u>
CD62L	L-selectin; LAM-1; LECAM-1; Leu-8; MEL-14; TQ-1	<u>6402</u>	<u>CD62L</u>
CD62P	P-selectin; GMP-140; PADGEM	<u>6403</u>	<u>CD62P</u>
CD63	LIMP; MLA1; PTLGP40; gp55; granulophysin; LAMP-3; ME491; NGA	<u>967</u>	<u>CD63</u>
CD64	FC gammaRI; FCR I	<u>2209</u>	<u>CD64</u>
CD65	Ceramide-dodecasaccharide; VIM-2		
CD65s	Sialylated-CD65; VIM2		
CD66a	NCA-160; BGP	<u>634</u>	<u>CD66a</u>
CD66b	CD67; CGM6; NCA-95	<u>1088</u>	<u>CD66b</u>
CD66c	NCA; NCA-50/90	<u>4680</u>	<u>CD66c</u>
CD66d	CGM1	<u>1084</u>	<u>CD66d</u>
CD66e	CEA	<u>1048</u>	<u>CD66e</u>
CD66f	Pregnancy specific b1 glycoprotein; SP-1; PSG	<u>5669</u>	<u>CD66f</u>
CD68	gp110; macrosialin	<u>968</u>	<u>CD68</u>
CD69	AIM; EA 1; MLR3; gp34/28; VEA	<u>969</u>	<u>CD69</u>
CD70	CD27-ligand; Ki-24 antigen	<u>970</u>	

<input type="checkbox"/> CD molecule	Alternate Names	Locus ID	Past Guides
CD71	T9; transferrin receptor	<u>7037</u>	<u>CD71</u>
CD72	Ly-19.2; Ly-32.2; Lyb-2	<u>971</u>	
CD73	Ecto-5'-nucleotidase	<u>4907</u>	<u>CD73</u>
CD74	Class II-specific chaperone; Ii; Invariant chain	<u>972</u>	<u>CD74</u>
CD75	Lactosamines		
CD75s	Alpha-2,6-sialylated lactosamines (formerly CDw75 and CDw76)		<u>CDw75</u> ; <u>CDw76</u>
CD77	Pk blood group antigen; BLA; CTH; Gb3		<u>CD77</u>
CD79a	Ig alpha; MB1	<u>973</u>	
CD79b	B29; Ig beta	<u>974</u>	
CD80	B7; BB1	<u>941</u>	<u>CD80</u>
CD81	TAPA-1	<u>975</u>	<u>CD81</u>
CD82	4F9; C33; IA4; KAI1; R2	<u>3732</u>	<u>CD82</u>
CD83	HB15	<u>9308</u>	<u>CD83</u>
CD84		<u>8832</u>	<u>CD84</u>
CD85	ILT/LIR family {Young NT/Parham P.2001.IMMUN} {Allan DS/Braud VM.2000.IMMUN}	<u>10859</u>	<u>CD85</u>
CD86	B7-2; B70	<u>942</u>	<u>CD86</u>
CD87	uPAR	<u>5329</u>	<u>CD87</u>
CD88	C5aR	<u>728</u>	<u>CD88</u>
CD89	Fcalpha-R; IgA Fc receptor; IgA receptor	<u>2204</u>	<u>CD89</u>
CD90	Thy-1	<u>7070</u>	<u>CD90</u>
CD91	ALPHA2M-R; LRP	<u>4035</u>	
CD92	CTL1; formerly CDw92	<u>23446</u>	<u>CD92</u>
CDw93		<u>23447</u>	<u>CDw93</u>
CD94	Kp43	<u>3824</u>	<u>CD94</u>
CD95	APO-1; Fas; TNFRSF6; APT1	<u>355</u>	<u>CD95</u>
CD96	TACTILE	<u>10225</u>	

<input type="checkbox"/> CD molecule	Alternate Names	Locus ID	Past Guides
CD97		976	CD97
CD98	4F2; FRP-1; RL-388	4198	CD98
CD99	CD99R; E2; MIC2 gene product	4267	
CD100	SEMA4D	10507	CD100
CD101	IGSF2; P126; V7	9398	CD101
CD102	ICAM-2	3384	CD102
CD103	ITGAE; HML-1; integrin alphaE chain	3682	CD103
CD104	beta 4 integrin chain; TSP-1180; beta 4	3691	
CD105	endoglin	2022	CD105
CD106	INCAM-110; VCAM-1	7412	
CD107a	LAMP-1	3916	CD107a
CD107b	LAMP-2	3920	CD107b
CD108	SEMA7A; JMH human blood group antigen; formerly CDw108	8482	CD108
CD109	8A3; E123; 7D1		
CD110	MPL; TPO-R; C-MPL	4352	
CD111	PVRL1; PRR1; HevC; nectin-1; HIgR	5818	
CD112	HVEB; PRR2; PVRL2; nectin 2	5819	
CD113	Reserved		
CD114	CSF3R; HG-CSFR; G-CSFR	1441	CD114
CD115	c-fms; CSF-1R; M-CSFR	1436	
CD116	GM-CSF receptor alpha chain	1438	CD116
CD117	c-KIT; SCFR	3815	CD117
CD118	Reserved		
CDw119	IFNgR; IFNgRa	3459	
CD120a	TNFR1; p55	7132	
CD120b	TNFR2; p75; TNFR p80	7133	
CD121a	IL-1R; type 1 IL-1R	3554	
CDw121b	IL-1R, type 2	7850	

<input type="checkbox"/> CD molecule	Alternate Names	Locus ID	Past Guides
CD122	IL-2Rbeta	3560	CD122
CD123	IL-3Ralpha	3563	
CD124	IL-4R	3566	CD124
CDw125	IL-5Ralpha	3568	CDw125
CD126	IL-6R	3570	CD126
CD127	IL-7R; IL-7R alpha; p90 IL7 R	3575	CD127
CDw128a	CXCR1; IL-8RA	3577	
CDw128b	CXCR2; IL-8RB	3579	
CD129	Reserved		
CD130	gp130	3572	CD130
CD131	common beta subunit	1439	CDw131
CD132	IL2RG; common cytokine receptor gamma chain; common gamma chain	3561	CD132
CD133	PROML1; AC133; hematopoietic stem cell antigen; prominin-like 1	8842	
CD134	OX40	7293	
CD135	flt3; Flk-2; STK-1	2322	CD135
CDw136	msp receptor; ron; p158-ron	4486	CDw136
CDw137	4-1BB; ILA	3604	CDw137
CD138	heparan sulfate proteoglycan; syndecan-1	6382	
CD139		23448	CD139
CD140a	PDGF-R; PDGFRA	5156	
CD140b	PDGFRb	5159	
CD141	fetomodulin; TM	7056	CD141
CD142	F3; coagulation Factor III; thromboplastin; TF	2152	CD142
CD143	EC 3.4.15.1; ACE; kininase II; peptidyl dipeptidase A	1636	CD143
CD144	cadherin-5; VE-Cadherin	1003	CD144
CDw145			

<input type="checkbox"/> CD molecule	Alternate Names	Locus ID	Past Guides
CD146	MCAM; A32; MUC18; Mel-CAM; S-endo	4162	CD146
CD147	5A11; Basigin; CE9; HT7; M6; Neurothelin; OX-47; EMMPRIN; gp42	682	CD147
CD148	HPTP-eta; DEP-1; p260	5795	CD148
CDw149	new designation is CD47R		
CD150	SLAM; IPO-3; formerly CDw150	6504	CDw150
CD151	PETA-3; SFA-1	977	CD151
CD152	CTLA-4	1493	CD152
CD153	CD30L	944	
CD154	CD40L; T-BAM; TRAP; gp39	959	
CD155	PVR	5817	
CD156a	ADAM8; MS2 human; formerly CD156	101	CD156a
CD156b	ADAM17; TACE; cSVP	6868	
CD157	BP-3/IF-7; BST-1; Mo5	683	CD157
CD158	KIR family (detailed nomenclature to be published)		KIR Family
CD159a	NKG2A	3821	
CD160	BY55 antigen; NK1; NK28	11126	
CD161	KLRB1; NKR-P1A; killer cell lectin-like receptor subfamily B, member 1	3820	CD161
CD162	PSGL-1, PSGL	6404	CD162
CD162R	PEN5 (a post-translational modification of PSGL-1)	6404	
CD163	GHI/61; M130; RM3/1	9332	
CD164	MUC-24; MGC-24v	8763	
CD165	AD2; gp37	23449	CD165
CD166	BEN; DM-GRASP; KG-CAM; Neurolin; SC-1; ALCAM	214	CD166
CD167a	trkE; trk6; cak; eddr1; DDR1; MCK10; RTK6; NTRK4	780	
CD168	HMMR; IHABP; RHAMM	3161	

<input type="checkbox"/> CD molecule	Alternate Names	Locus ID	Past Guides
<u>CD169</u>	sialoadhesin; siglec-1	<u>6614</u>	
<u>CD170</u>	Siglec-5	<u>8778</u>	
<u>CD171</u>	L1; L1CAM; N-CAM L1	<u>3897</u>	
<u>CD172a</u>	SIRP alpha	<u>8194</u>	
<u>CD173</u>	Blood group H type 2		
<u>CD174</u>	Lewis y	<u>2525</u>	
<u>CD175</u>	Tn		
<u>CD175s</u>	Sialyl-Tn		
<u>CD176</u>	TF		
<u>CD177</u>	NB1		
<u>CD178</u>	fas-L; TNFSF6; APT1LG1; CD95-L	<u>356</u>	
<u>CD179a</u>	VpreB; VPB1; IGVPB	<u>7441</u>	
<u>CD179b</u>	IGLL1; lambda5; immunoglobulin omega polypeptide; IGVPB; 14.1 chain	<u>3543</u>	
<u>CD180</u>	LY64; RP105	<u>4064</u>	
<u>CD183</u>	CXCR3; GPR9; CKR-L2; IP10-R; Mig-R	<u>2833</u>	
<u>CD184</u>	CXCR4; fusin; LESTR; NPY3R; HM89; FB22	<u>7852</u>	
<u>CD195</u>	CCR5	<u>1234</u>	
<u>CDw197</u>	CCR7	<u>1236</u>	
<u>CD200</u>	OX2	<u>4345</u>	
<u>CD201</u>	EPC R	<u>10544</u>	
<u>CD202b</u>	tie2; tek	<u>7010</u>	
<u>CD203c</u>	NPP3; PDNP3; PD-Ibeta; B10; gp130RB13-6; ENPP3; bovine intestinal phosphodiesterase	<u>5169</u>	
<u>CD204</u>	macrophage scavenger R	<u>4481</u>	
<u>CD205</u>	DEC205	<u>4065</u>	
<u>CD206</u>	MRC1; MMR	<u>4360</u>	
<u>CD207</u>	Langerin	<u>50489</u>	

<input type="checkbox"/> CD molecule	Alternate Names	Locus ID	Past Guides
CD208	DC-LAMP	27074	
CD209	DC-SIGN	30385	
CDw210	IL-10 R	3587; 3588	
CD212	IL-12 R	3594	
CD213a1	IL-13 R alpha 1	3597	
CD213a2	IL-13 R alpha 2	3598	
CDw217	IL-17 R	23765	
CD220	Insulin R	3643	
CD221	IGF1 R	3480	
CD222	Mannose-6-phosphate/IGF2 R	3482	
CD223	LAG-3	3902	
CD224	GGT; EC2.3.2.2	2678	
CD225	Leu13	8519	
CD226	DNAM-1; PTA1; TLISA1	10666	
CD227	MUC1; episialin; PUM; PEM; EMA; DF3 antigen; H23 antigen	4582	
CD228	melanotransferrin	4241	
CD229	Ly9	4063	
CD230	Prion protein	5621	
CD231	TM4SF2; A15; TALLA-1; MXS1; CCG-B7; TALLA	7102	
CD232	VESP R	10154	
CD233	band 3; erythrocyte membrane protein band 3; AE1; SLC4A1; Diego blood group; EPB3	6521	
CD234	Fy-glycoprotein; Duffy antigen	2532	
CD235a	Glycophorin A	2993	
CD235b	Glycophorin B	2994	
CD235ab	Glycophorin A/B crossreactive mabs		
CD236	Glycophorin C/D		

<input type="checkbox"/> CD molecule	Alternate Names	Locus ID	Past Guides
CD236R	Glycophorin C	2995	
CD238	Kell	3792	
CD239	B-CAM	4059	
CD240CE	Rh30CE	6006	
CD240D	Rh30D	6007	
CD240DCE	Rh30D/CE crossreactive mabs		
CD241	RhAg	6005	
CD242	ICAM-4	3386	
CD243	MDR-1	5243	
CD244	2B4; NAIL; p38	51744	
CD245	p220/240		
CD246	Anaplastic lymphoma kinase	238	
CD247	Zeta chain	919	

Revised 07/02/02

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The expression "the group of CD1 to CD247" as used herein means all the CD molecules in the list above.

5 In the most preferred embodiment, the anti-lymphoma antibody is directed against CD19, CD20, CD22, CD 30, in particular CD 20.

10 In the present patent application, an immunotargeting agent (immunoconjugate) is an agent carrying a cytotoxic moiety that, contrary to common cytotoxic medical agents, binds specifically to lymphatic tumor cell with a high affinity and which could be administered parentally, preferably intravenously, to a human being. In a preferred application, the immunotargeting agents are antibodies, which could be of different isotypes and could originate from any species. Of particular interest are the monoclonal antibodies and derivatives thereof. The latter include fragments such as the F(ab')₂, F(ab'), F(ab) and the like. They also include genetically engineered

hybrids or chemically synthesized peptides based on the specificity of the antigen binding region of one or several target specific monoclonal antibodies, e.g. chimeric or humanized antibodies, single chain antibodies etc.

The biomolecule binding moiety, which is an anti-lymphoma antibody reactive moiety, is bound or conjugated to the anti-lymphoma antibody, either covalently or non-covalently with an affinity binding constant of at least 10^8M^{-1} .

The term "anti-lymphoma antibody" used herein is intended to mean an antibody with the ability of specific binding to a CD antigen on lymphoma tumour cells with an affinity binding constant of at least $5 \times 10^6 \text{M}^{-1}$, preferably at least 10^8M^{-1} .

The term "variants" of the anti-lymphoma antibody as used herein means any modifications, fragments or derivatives thereof having the same or essentially similar affinity binding constant when binding to the CD antigen molecule, i.e. an affinity binding constant of at least $5 \times 10^6 \text{M}^{-1}$, preferably at least 10^8M^{-1} .

Any of these variants could have been modified by the coupling of various number of polyethylene glycol chains in order to optimise the half-life in body fluid and the retention of the antibody or antibody fragments or derivatives, in the tumor tissue. In the most preferred application, the antibodies or antibody derivatives should allow for the attachment of a sufficient number of biotin residues to be used for extracorporeal removal through interaction with immobilized avidin, without significantly diminishing the binding properties of the targeting agent.

In order to enhance the specificity, tumour specific monoclonal antibodies are used as a carrier (immunoconjugates) of various cytotoxic moieties, such as, but not limited to, radio nuclides, chemotherapy drugs, synthetic or natural occurring toxins, immunosuppressive agents,

immunostimulating agents and enzymes used in pro-drug protocols. The cytotoxic moiety is preferably a radionuclide such as a gamma-emitter e.g. iodine-131 or metal ion conjugate, where the metal is selected from a beta-particle emitter, such as yttrium or rhenium. US Patent No. 4,472,509, Gansow, et al., discloses the use of diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA) chelating agents for the binding of radio metals to monoclonal antibodies. The patent is particularly directed to a purification technique for the removal of non-bonded and adventitiously bonded (non-chelated) metal from radiopharmaceuticals but is illustrative of art recognized protocols for preparation of radionuclide labelled antibodies.

According to such general procedures, an antibody specifically reactive with the target tissue associated antigen is reacted with a certain quantity of a selected bifunctional chelating agent having protein binding and metal binding functionalities to produce a chelator/-antibody conjugate. In conjugating the antibodies with the chelators, an excess of chelating agent is reacted with the antibodies, the specific ratio being dependent upon the nature of the reagents and the desired number of chelating agents per antibody. It is a requirement that the radionuclides be bound by chelation (for metals) or covalent bonds in such a manner that they do not become separated from the biotinylation/radiolabeling compound under the conditions that the biomolecule conjugates is used (e.g. in patients). Thus, the most stable chelates or covalent bonding arrangements are preferred. Examples of such binding/bonding moieties are: aryl halides and vinyl halides for radionuclides of halogens; N_2S_2 and N_3S chelates for Tc and Re radionuclides; amino-carboxy derivatives such as EDTA, DTPA, derivatives of Me-DTPA and Cyclohexyl-DTPA, and cyclic amines such as NOTA, DOTA, TETA, CITC-DTPA, and triethylenetetraaminehexaacetic acid derivatives (Yuangfang and Chuanchu, Pure & Appl. Chem. 63, 427-463, 1991) for In, Y, Pb, Bi, Cu, Sm,

and Lu radionuclides, and where the radionuclide is, but not limited to, any of the following elements:

Beta radiation emitters, which are useful as cytotoxic agents, include isotopes such as scandium-46,
5 scandium-47, scandium-48, copper-67, gallium-72, gallium-73, yttrium-90, ruthenium-97, palladium-100, rhodium-101, palladium-109, samarium-153, lutetium-177, rhenium-186, rhenium-188, rhenium-189, gold-198, radium-212 and lead-212. The most useful gamma emitters are iodine-131 and
10 indium-114. Other metal ions useful with the invention include alpha radiation emitting materials such as 212-bismuth, 213-bismuth, and At-211 as well as positron emitters such as gallium-68 and zirconium-89.

In another embodiment of the invention, radio-
15 nuclide-labelled targeting agents are useful not only in the treatment of lymphatic cancers, but also for imaging of such cancers.

At a suitable time after administration, " cytotoxic targeting agents" will be cleared from the blood system
20 by extracorporeal means. To facilitate the extracorporeal depletion, an apparatus for extracorporeal circulation of whole blood or plasma will be connected to the patient through tubing lines and blood access device(s). Such an apparatus should provide conduits for transporting the
25 blood to an adsorption device and conduits for returning the processed blood or plasma to the patient. In the case plasma is processed through the adsorption device, a plasma separation device is needed as well as means of mixing the concentrated blood with processed plasma. The
30 latter is normally achieved by leading the two components into an air-trap where the mixing occurs.

In the case where whole blood is processed, an ordinary dialysis machine can constitute the base for such an
apparatus. Dialysis machines are normally equipped with
35 all the necessary safeguards and monitoring devices to meet patient safety requirements as well as to allow easy handling of the system. Hence, in a preferred embodiment

whole blood is processed and a standard dialysis machine is utilised with only minor modifications of the hardware. However, such a machine requires a new program fitted to the newly intended purpose.

5 In addition to the apparatus, special blood line tubings suitable for the intended flow and distance from the patient and the machine are needed. These line tubings could be made of any material compatible with blood or plasma and would include materials used in ordinary
10 tubings used in dialysis.

Blood access could be achieved through peripheral vein catheters or, if higher blood flow is needed, through central vein catheters such as, but not limited to, subclavian or femoral catheters.

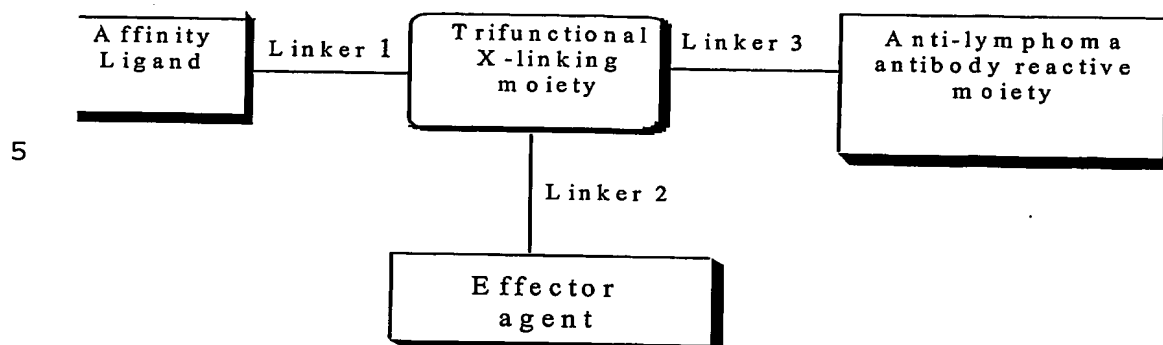
15 For affinity adsorbents, the matrix may be of various shape and chemical composition. It may, for example, constitute a column house filled with particulate polymers, the latter of natural origin or artificially made. The particles may be macroporous or their surface may be
20 grafted, the latter in order to enlarge the surface area. The particles may be spherical or granulated and be based on polysaccharides, ceramic material, glass, silica, plastic, or any combination of these or alike materials. A combination of these could, for example, be solid par-
25 ticles coated with a suitable polymer of natural origin or artificially made. Artificial membranes may also be used. These may be flat sheet membranes made of cellulose, polyamide, polysulfone, polypropylene or other types of material which are sufficiently inert, biocompatible, non-
30 toxic and to which the receptor could be immobilized either directly or after chemical modification of the membrane surface. Capillary membranes like the hollow fibers made from cellulose, polypropylene or other materials suitable for this type of membranes may also be used. A
35 preferred embodiment is a particulate material based on agarose and suitable for extracorporeal applications.

In one embodiment, an affinity label is attached to the anti-lymphoma antibody and the adsorption device contains an immobilized receptor binding specifically to the affinity ligand. Any type of affinity ligand/immobilized receptor combinations such as "antibodies and antigens/haptens" and "protein and co-factors" could be used in the this application, provided that they exhibit a sufficiently high binding affinity and selectively to the tumor markers, and that the affinity ligand-receptor interaction is not interfered with by blood or other body fluids or tissues being in contact with the immunotargeting agent and/or the device.

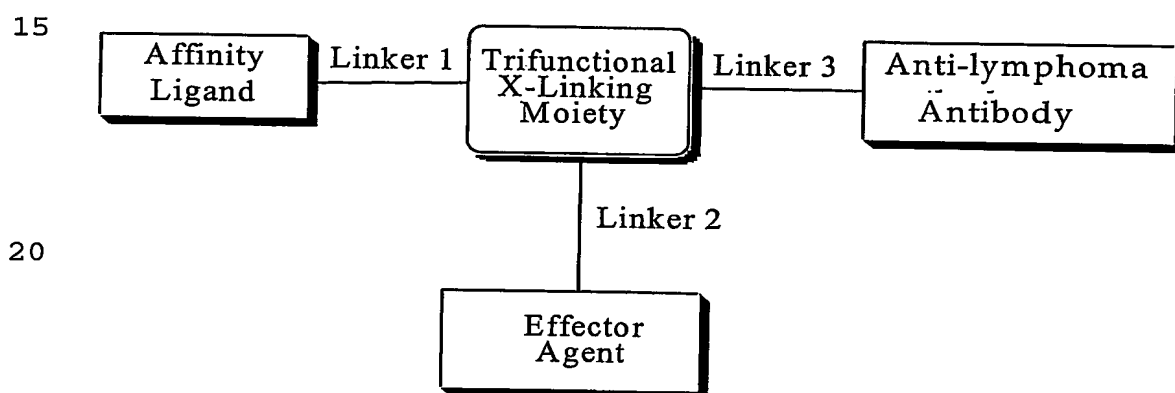
In one of the most preferred applications, the affinity ligand/immobilized receptor combination is biotin or biotin derivatives and biotin binding molecules, in particular where the affinity ligand is biotin or derivatives thereof and the immobilized receptor is avidin or streptavidin or any other biotin binding molecule. The affinity ligand pairs of biotin/avidin and biotin/streptavidin are often used with biomolecules. The very strong interaction (i.e. $K = 10^{13} - 10^{15} \text{ M}^{-1}$) of biotin with the proteins avidin and streptavidin (Green, Methods Enzymol. 184, 51-67, 1990; Green, Adv. Prot. Chem. 29, 85-133, 1975) provides a foundation for their use in a large number of applications, both for *in vitro* and *in vivo* uses. A further application of the invention is the simultaneous removal of several different biotinylated "anti-cancer agents" through the same extracorporeal procedure.

The reagent used in the present invention is schematically shown below, wherein the biomolecule reactive moiety is an anti-lymphoma reactive moiety.

35



10 The medical agent according to the present invention is schematically shown below, wherein an anti-lymphoma antibody is bound or conjugated to the reagent via the anti-lymphoma antibody reactive moiety of the reagent.



25 In the schematically shown reagent and medical agent, respectively, the different components will be presented in more detail below.

30 The anti-lymphoma antibody reactive moiety is chosen from a group of active esters consisting of N-hydroxysuccinimide esters, sulfo-N-hydroxysuccinimide esters, and phenolic esters; aryl and alkyl imidates; alkyl or aryl isocyanates or isothiocyanates reacting with amino groups on the anti-lymphoma antibody, or maleimides or alpha-haloamides reacting with sulfhydryl groups on the

35 anti-lymphoma antibody; or aryl or alkylhydrazines or alkyl or arylhydroxylamines reacting with aldehyde or

ketone groups naturally occurring or synthetically produced on the anti-lymphoma antibody, or variants thereof.

The effector agent is a radionuclide binding moiety, optionally provided with a radionuclide, a synthetic or naturally occurring toxin, an enzyme capable of converting pro-drugs to active drugs, immunosuppressive or immunostimulating agents, radiosensitizers, enhancers for X-ray or MRI or ultrasound, non-radioactive elements, which can be converted to radio active elements by means of external irradiation after that the anti-lymphoma antibody carrying said element has been accumulated to specific cells or tissues, or photoactive compounds or compounds used in photo imaging or photo dynamic therapy, or any other molecule having the same or similar effect, directly or indirectly, on lymphoma cells or lymphoma tissues. More precisely, the effector agent comprises Me-DTPA, CITC-DTPA, and cyclohexyl-DTPA.

The affinity ligand can be any moiety that binds with another molecule with an affinity constant of 10^6 M^{-1} or higher. A preferred affinity ligand is a moiety which binds specifically to avidin, streptavidin, or any other derivatives, mutants or fragments of avidin or streptavidin having essentially the same binding function to the affinity ligand. Preferably, the affinity ligand is biotin, or a biotin derivative having essentially the same binding function to avidin or streptavidin as biotin. Said biotin derivative may be chosen from the group consisting of a biotin derivative having essentially the same binding function to avidin or streptavidin as biotin.

The anti-lymphoma antibody having ability to be conjugated to said anti-lymphoma antibody reactive moiety interacts with one or more different cell surface antigen(s) present on the surface of lymphoma tumour cells, said one or more cell surface antigen(s) being one or more different CD antigen(s), or variants thereof, wherein the anti-lymphoma antibody preferably is chosen

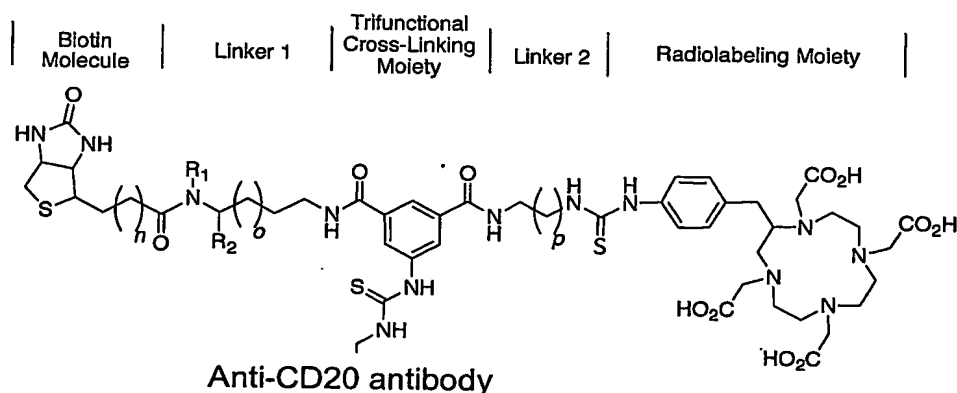
from anti-CD20 antibodies, preferably rituximab, ibritumomab and tositumomab.

The trifunctional cross-linking moiety is chosen from the group consisting of triaminobenzene, tricarboxybenzene, dicarboxyanyline and diaminobenzoic acid.

Linker 1 is a chemical moiety that is an attaching moiety and spacer between the trifunctional cross-linking moiety and the affinity ligand, preferably a biotin moiety, such that binding with avidin or streptavidin, or any other biotin binding species, is not diminished by steric hindrance. Linker 1 may also impart increased water solubility and biotinidase stabilization, preferably against cleavage by biotinidase by introduction of an alpha carboxylate or an N-methyl group. Further, it contains hydrogen bonding atoms, preferably ethers or tioethers, or ionisable groups, preferably carboxylate, sulfonates, or ammonium groups to aid in water solubilisation of the biotin moiety.

For the structural requirements of the biotin containing moiety, the following applies with reference to the following embodiment of the present invention:

generalized structure of a 1033-anti-CD20 antibody



This structure is bound to the effector agent, wherein the anti-CD20 antibody preferably is rituximab, wherein n is 2-4, preferably 3; o is 1-6, preferably 3; p is 1-6, preferably 3; R_2 is $=CH_2OH$ or $-CO_2H$; and R_1 is -
5 CH_3 , $-CH_2OH$, or $-H$.

There are three aspects of the biotin portion of the 1033 structures that are important in this application: (1) blockage of biotinidase cleavage, (2) retention of high biotin binding affinity, and (3) attainment of a
10 reasonable aqueous solubility. To provide these attributes, biotin conjugates must be composed of a biotin molecule and an appropriate linker, which are coupled to a cross-linking moiety.

Biotin conjugates must be prepared by conjugation
15 with the carboxylate on the pentanoic acid side chain ($n = 3$). Conjugation at other locations in the biotin molecule results in complete loss of binding with avidin and streptavidin. This renders the biotin molecule useless for this application. The preferred form of conjugation
20 is formation of an amide bond with the carboxylate group (as depicted in the general formula). Since binding of biotin with avidin and streptavidin is in a deep pocket (e.g. 9Å), shortening ($n < 3$) or lengthening ($n > 3$) of the pentanoic acid side chain results in low binding affinity,
25 ty, which is not desired for this application.

Blocking of biotinidase activity is achieved by attaching appropriate substituents to the biotinamide amine (i.e. R_1) or to an atom adjacent to that amine (i.e. R_2). Biotinidase is an enzyme that cleaves (hydro-
30 lyzes) the amide bond of biotin carboxylate conjugates. This enzyme is very important in recycling biotin in animals and man. Metabolism of biotin in (several different) protein carboxylases releases biotin-w- N -lysine (biocytin), and biotinidase specifically cleaves that
35 amide bond to release free biotin. Biotinidase is also capable of cleaving (non-specifically) other biotinamide bonds. In this application, it is important that biotini-

dase do not cleave biotin from the conjugates, otherwise the desired outcome will not be achieved. Thus, the useful biotin conjugate structures incorporate functional groups (R_1 or R_2) that block the enzymatic activity of biotinidase. While it is likely that any structure for R_1 will block biotinidase, its structure is generally limited to a methyl (CH_3) group, as this group completely blocks biotinidase activity. The N-methyl group decreases the binding affinity of biotin with avidin and strept-
avidin significantly, but it is still useful in this application. Larger groups for R_1 (e.g. ethyl, aryl, etc.) are not useful due to the loss of binding affinity. The alternative to having a substituent R_1 is to have a substituent R_2 on the atom (e.g. methylene) adjacent to the biotinamide amine. Much larger and more varied substituents can be used in this position without any significant effect on the binding affinity of biotin. Biotinidase is not completely blocked when $R_2 = \text{CH}_3$ or CH_2CH_3 , although the rate of cleavage is slowed considerably (i.e. to 25% and 10% respectively). Complete blockage of biotinidase activity is attained when $R_2 = \text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ and CO_2H functionalities. The important consideration is that there is no decrease in binding affinity when these groups are incorporated as R_2 . Larger functional groups can also be used as R_2 to block biotinidase activity, but results in a decrease in binding affinity. The larger functional groups as R_2 are useful in this application if they do not cause a decrease in binding affinity greater than that obtained when $R_1 = \text{CH}_3$.

The biotin affinity and water solubility of the biotin moiety in 1033 are affected by the linker moiety used. The length and nature of the linker moiety (Linker 1) will be dependent to some degree on the nature of the molecule that it is conjugated with. The linker moiety serves the function of providing a spacer between the biotin moiety and the rest of the conjugate such that the biotin binding is not affected by steric hindrance from

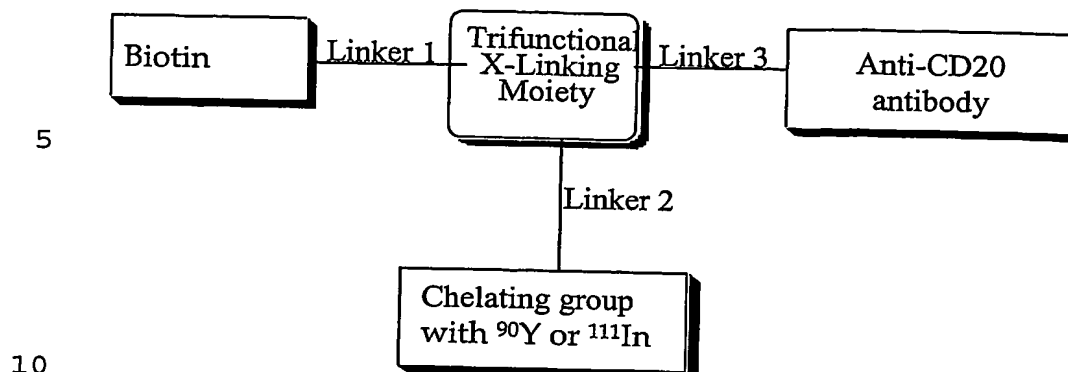
the protein (or other conjugated molecule). The length (number of atoms in a linear chain) of the linker may vary from $n = 4-20$ for conjugates with small molecules (e.g. steroids) to $n > 20$ for large conjugate molecules (e.g. IgG molecule). The nature of the atoms in the linker (linear chain or branch from it) will also vary to increase water solubility. For example, linkers that contain more than 4 methylene units are improved by incorporation of oxygen or sulfur atoms (forming ethers or thioethers) or by having appended ionizable functionalities (e.g. sulfonates, carboxylates, amines or ammonium groups).

Linker 2, if present, is a chemical moiety that is used to attach the radionuclide binding moiety to the trifunctional cross-linking moiety. It provides a spacer length of 1-25 atoms, preferably a length of 6-18 atoms, or groups of atoms. Linker 2 may also impart increased water solubility due to the presence of hydrogen bonding atoms, preferably ethers or bioethers, or ionisable groups, to aid in water solubilisation.

Linker 3 may not be required, but where advantageous, it is a chemical moiety used to attach the biomolecule reactive moiety to the trifunctional cross-linking moiety. Linker 3 may be used as a spacer with a length of 1-25 atoms, preferably 6-18 atoms, or groups of atoms and/or it may be used to increase the water solubility of the compound due to the presence of hydrogen bonding atoms, such as ethers or thioethers, or ionisable groups, preferably carboxylate, sulfonates, or ammonium groups to aid in water solubilisation.

Moreover, the reagent according to the present invention may contain more than one affinity ligand and/or more than one effector agent bound to a trifunctional or tetrafunctional cross-linking moiety.

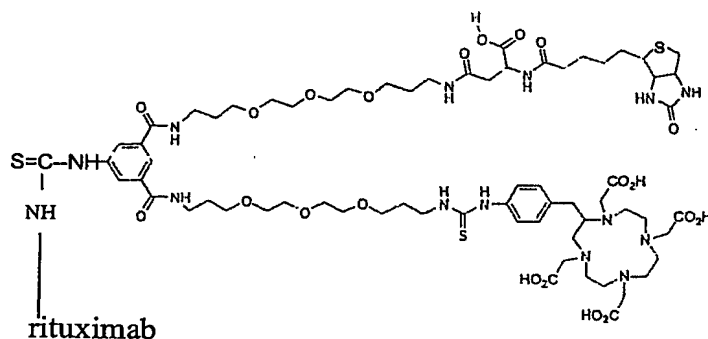
A preferred embodiment of the medical agent according to the present invention has the following schematic structure:



where the chelating group is, but not limited to, any of the following compounds: aryl halides and vinyl halides for radionuclides of halogens; N_2S_2 and N_3S chelates for Tc and Re radionuclides; amino-carboxy derivatives such as EDTA, DTPA, derivatives Me-DTPA and Cyclohexyl-DTPA, and cyclic amines such as NOTA, DOTA, TETA, CITC-DTPA, and triethylenetetraaminehexaacetic acid derivatives (Yuangfang and Chuanchu, Pure & Appl. Chem. 63, 427-463, 1991) for In, Y, Pb, Bi, Cu, Sm, Lu radionuclides and where the radionuclide is, but not limited, any of the following elements: Beta radiation emitters, which are useful as cytotoxic agents, include isotopes such as scandium-46, scandium-47, scandium-48, copper-67, gallium-72, gallium-73, yttrium-90, ruthenium-97, palladium-100, rhodium-101, palladium-109, samarium-153, lutetium-177, rhenium-186, rhenium-188, rhenium-189, gold-198, radium-212 and 212 lead. The most useful gamma emitters are iodine-131 and indium-114. Other metal ions useful with the invention include alpha radiation emitting materials such as 212-bismuth, 213-bismuth, and At-211 as well as positron emitters such as gallium-68 and zirconium-89.

In the most preferred embodiment of the present invention, the medical agent is the rituximab conjugate with 1-5 groups of 3-(13'-Thiourea benzylDOTA)Trioxadamine-1-(13''-Biotin-Asp-OH)Trioxadamine-5-isothiocy-

nato-Aminoisophthalate (see below). The radionuclide is ^{90}Y for therapeutic application and ^{111}In for in vivo diagnostic application. In the very most preferred embodiment, the rituximab conjugate contains 1.5 - 3.5 groups of 3-(13'-ThioureabenzylDOTA)Trioxadamine-1-(13''-Biotin-Asp-OH)Trioxadamine-5-isothiocyanato-Aminoisophthalate.



Ibritumomab or tositumomab is also effective as anti-lymphoma antibody in the medical agent.

Examples

The following examples shall not be construed as limiting the invention, but should be regarded as evidence of the applicability of the invention.

Example 1 - Conjugation and radiolabelling of rituximab.

In this and subsequent examples, Indium-111 has in some instances been used as a substitute for Yttrium-90, because the former is a gamma-emitter and possesses less radiation hazard than Yttrium-90.

The monoclonal antibody, Rituximab was conjugated with 3-(13'-ThioureabenzylDOTA)Trioxadamine-1-(13''-Biotin-Asp-OH)trioxadamine-5-Isothiocyanato-Aminoisophthalate (MitraTag-1033), for short also called "1033" in the following, using the method described by Wilbur D.S et al in Bioconjugate Chem. 13:1079-1092, 2002. A 5 mg quantity of the monoclonal antibody was dialysed against

1L metal free HEPES with a minimum of 5 buffer changes over 3 days at 4°C. A solution of MitraTag-1033 was made in water, and an appropriate volume was added to the antibody solution. After incubation overnight at room temperature, the antibody-conjugate was dialysed against 1L metal free 500 mM ammonium acetate buffer pH 5.3 with a minimum of 3 buffer changes over 3 days at 4°C. The demetalated conjugated antibody was stored at 4-8°C until used in radiolabelling experiments.

275 µl antibody conjugate (1375 µg; 1033-Rituximab) in 500 mM ammonium acetate buffer pH 5.3 was mixed with 15 µl ¹¹¹InCl₃ (or ⁹⁰YCl₃) in 50 mM HCl. The labelling was conducted at 45°C for 16 minutes. 28 µl DTPA was added to stop reaction. The quality of the radio conjugate was determined by TLC and HPLC. The number of MitraTag-1033 per monoclonal antibody molecule was determined by the HABA method.

Example 2 - Binding of the 1033-conjugated monoclonal antibody to an avidin-adsorbent.

The fraction of the 1033-rituximab radio conjugate binding to the Avidin-adsorbent utilised in the Mitradep® device, was analysed utilising micro-columns.

The non-bound protein fraction of a 2.4 conjugates/-IgG 1033-rituximab was 9%, and of a 4.6 conjugates/IgG 1033-rituximab 3%. This is well in line with a Poisson distribution of the conjugates. Hence, the above Rituximab conjugates should contain fractions, which are not labelled with MitraTag-1033. Hence, the non-binding fraction complies with the expected fraction of non-conjugated Rituximab i.e. the non-radioactive fraction.

More than 99% of the radioactivity in a radiolabelled 1033-conjugate sample was bound to the micro-column with the Avidin-adsorbent.

Example 3 - Depletion of 1033-rituximab conjugates during in vitro simulated treatments.

The depletion kinetics of 1033-rituximab during a patient treatment was simulated in vitro utilising a

recirculation method based on the principles described by Schindhelm K. (Artificial Organs 13:21-27 (1989)).

The 1033-rituximab was diluted in a solution with the same relative viscosity as human blood, and was re-circulated *in vitro* through a small-scale model of the Mitradep[®] device. 125 ml of a blood substitute, containing 10 mg of 1033-rituximab, were re-circulated at 6.25 ml/min (corresponds to 100 ml/min in Mitradep[®]). Three reservoir volumes were processed. The levels of 1033-rituximab in the reservoir were monitored.

When two preparations of 1033-rituximab with different numbers of MitraTag[™]-1033 moieties per Rituximab molecule were analysed, the results presented in Fig. 1 were obtained. As seen, the depletion of 1033-rituximab is not different from the theoretical depletion line, i.e. all 1033-rituximab present in the solution passing through the device is removed. Studies with biotinylated human IgG have shown that an efficient depletion is obtained at a biotin/IgG ratio down to 1.4 biotin/IgG (lowest ratio tested).

It was concluded that 1033-rituximab could be efficiently removed during an extracorporeal affinity adsorption procedure utilising the device Mitradep[®].

Example 4 - Binding of the 1033-conjugate to the target antigen CD20.

After conjugation with MitraTag[™]-1033, the 1033-rituximab conjugates were analysed for binding to the target antigen CD20 to confirm that the conjugation process has not denaturated the antigen binding. The CD20 antigen is not available in purified and soluble form. Therefore, during testing the CD20 expressing B-cell lymphoma cell lines, Raji and/or SB, was utilised as targets.

The specificity of the antigen binding was analysed by immunofluorescence in a flowcytometry (FACS) method. Briefly, the Raji cells were incubated with biotinylated-Rituximab and 1033-rituximab conjugates. After incuba-

tion, the cells were washed and incubated with fluorescence-labelled Avidin. After washing the cells were analysed in the FACS instrument. As positive control, a biotinylated mouse monoclonal antibody against CD20 was used, as negative control a PBS buffer was used. For control of binding to F_c -receptors on the cells, biotinylated normal human IgG was used. The results are presented in graphs where the x-axis presents the amount of fluorescence per cell on a logarithmic scale, and the Y-axis the number of cells displaying the specified fluorescence.

As seen in Fig. 2, no non-specific binding of Avidin to the cells was detected. Neither was binding to F_c -receptors seen utilising biotinylated human IgG. There was no significant difference in binding between the control mouse antibody, biotinylated Rituximab, or the two MitraTag™-1033 conjugates tested.

The specificity was also determined by analysing the binding of the conjugates to a CD20-positive cell line (SB) and a CD20-negative cell line (HSB) established from the same individual in an ELISA. The cells were dried into the wells of an ELISA plate. After incubation with 1033-rituximab conjugates, the bound antibodies were detected with an enzyme-conjugated Streptavidin. Biotinylated Rituximab and biotinylated normal human IgG were used as positive and negative control, respectively. As seen in Fig. 3, non-specific binding to the control cells was insignificant.

It was concluded that Rituximab retains the binding specificity to the antigen CD20 after conjugation with the MitraTag™-1033 reagent.

Example 5 - Analyses of the affinity of the binding to the CD20 antigen

The influence of the conjugation process on the binding affinity (strength) of Rituximab to the target antigen CD20 was studied utilising a competitive inhibition assay.

Briefly, increasing amounts of non-radiolabelled Rituximab and 1033-rituximab conjugates were mixed with a constant amount of ^{125}I -labelled Rituximab labelled utilising the Bolton-Hunter reagent. The mixtures were added to fixed SB lymphoma cells in 96 plate wells. After incubation for 2 hours at room temperature, the wells were washed, and the radioactivity bound to the cells was measured in an automatic NaI(Tl) scintillation well counter.

For each concentration of cold Rituximab and 1033-rituximab conjugates, the per cent inhibition of cell binding radioactivity was calculated. The per cent inhibition was plotted against concentration (Fig. 4), and the concentration required for 50% inhibition (IC_{50}) was calculated from the graph (Table 1). The IC_{50} is a measure of the relative affinity (avidity) of the tested antibody; a decrease of affinity is seen as an increased IC_{50} concentration. To be a significant change in affinity it is often stated that the difference in IC_{50} should be at least 10-fold.

Table 1		
Sample	IC_{50} (nM)	IC_{50} (relative rituximab)
Rituximab	26	1.0
1.6 1033-rituximab ⁽¹⁾	106	4.1
2.4 1033-rituximab	100	3.8
3.4 1033-rituximab	350	13.5
4.6 1033-rituximab	440	16.9
Human IgG	No inhibition	--

(1) 1.6 1033-rituximab denotes 1033-rituximab conjugated with 1.6 MitraTag/rituximab

A slight decrease in affinity was seen for the 1.6- and 2.4 1033-rituximab conjugates, whereas the decrease for the 3.4- and 4.6- 1033-rituximab conjugates was slightly above ten-fold relative to the IC50 concentration of Rituximab. The affinity for the 3.4- and 4.6- 1033-rituximab conjugates is probably still high enough to obtain a proper tumour uptake in patients.

It has been shown in clinical studies that a tenfold difference in affinity does not result in any significant difference in tumour uptake (ref. 6). Therefore, it was concluded that conjugation of Rituximab with up to 3-4 conjugates per antibody would not diminish the binding properties of the antibody *in vivo*.

Example 6 - Pharmacokinetics of MitraTag-1033 conjugates of rituximab.

Rats of the Sprague Dawley strain were injected intravenously with approximately 50 μ g of 1033-rituximab (4.6 1033 moieties per antibody) labelled with 3 - 4 MBq 111 Indium mixed with 1.2 mg/rat of a non-conjugated Rituximab. Whole body (WB) imaging was performed using a scintillation camera (General Electric 400T, GE, Milwaukee, WI, USA) equipped with a medium-energy collimator. Images were stored and analysed with Nuclear MAC 2.7 software. From images, the total number of counts in the entire body were obtained. After radioactivity decay correction and background subtraction, the counts were used for the calculation of activity retention (%) in the body. See Fig. 5.

To define pharmacokinetics of 111 In-1033-rituximab and compare it with 111 In-DOTA-hMn14, about 0.2 ml blood was obtained from the periorbital venous plexa on the following occasions: 10 min, 1, 8, 24, 48 and 96 hours post injection. The radioactivity was measured in an automatic NaI(Tl) scintillation well counter and expressed in percent of injected activity per gram blood (%/g) corrected for 111 In decay (Fig. 6).

Example 7 - Biodistribution of conjugates to organs and tissues.

At dissections, performed after 1, 8, 24, 48, and 96 hours post injection, organs and tissues of interest were removed, weighed and measured for radioactivity content. The radioactivity was measured in an automatic NaI(Tl) scintillation well counter, and the counts were corrected for decay. The distribution of the injected activity is shown in Fig. 7, and Table 2.

10

Table 2	Uptake of ¹¹¹ In-1033-rituximab (% injected dose/g)				
	1 h	8 h	24 h	48 h	96 h
Muscle	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.13	0.11
Kidney	0.98	0.91	0.83	0.86	1.00
Liver	1.22	1.79	1.86	1.92	3.42
Spleen	1.02	0.99	1.04	1.30	1.31
Bowel	0.10	0.29	0.32	0.29	0.20
Lymph nodes	0.26	1.03	1.99	2.88	2.54
Lung	0.74	0.89	0.71	0.52	0.38
Bone marrow	0.79	0.62	0.57	0.65	0.52

Example 8 - In vivo stability of the radiolabelled MitraTag-1033 antibody conjugates.

The stability of the MitraTag™-1033 moiety *in vivo* was determined by analysing the percentage of radioactivity in blood binding to Avidin-microcolumns.

About 0.1 ml blood was obtained from the periorbital venous plexa on following occasions: 1, 8, 24, 48, and 96 hours post injection. 50 µl blood was applied to a micro-column with Avidin-agarose (0.3 ml adsorbent). After incubation for 10 minutes, the unbound radioactivity was washed off the column. The radioactivity in the column and the collected washing fluid was measured in an automatic NaI(Tl) scintillation well counter and the bound fraction was expressed in percent of the total radioactivity applied to the column.

Time post injection (hours)	% Avidin-binding	Range (%)	Animals analysed
0	99.2	99.1 - 99.3	-
1	99.4	99.4 - 99.5	3
8	99.4	99.4 - 99.4	3
24	99.3	99.2 - 99.4	2
48	99.1	98.9 - 99.3	3
96	98.5	97.7 - 99.1	3

Sample 0 is on the conjugate to be injected.

During the period studied, no reduction of the binding to avidin of the radioactivity present in blood could be detected.

Therefore, it was concluded that the linkage between biotin and the DOTA chelate is stable in blood circulation up to 96 hours post injection.

When plasma was separated on a HPLC size exclusion column, no significant change in size distribution could be seen when a 10 min sample was compared with a 47 hour sample (Fig. 8).

Example 9 - Treatment regime in B-cell lymphoma according to the most preferred embodiment of the invention.

The treatment regime can be separated in the following events:

- All patients will receive a dose of 250 mg/m² rituximab one week prior to therapy (day -7) in order to eliminate the circulating B-cells, immediately

followed by a diagnostic dose of 50-150 MBq (1.5-4 mCi) ^{111}In -1033-rituximab.

- On day 0 all patients will receive 250 mg/m² rituximab immediately followed by a therapeutic dose of ^{90}Y -1033-rituximab (>10MBq/kg bodyweight). Patients may, optionally, be administered a dose of 150-250 MBq (4-7 mCi) ^{111}In -1033-rituximab, which will be used for imaging for dosimetry.
- On day 1 or 2, patients are treated with Mitradep®, allowing 3 blood volumes to pass the Mitradep® device.